

eases." Lancereaux sums up the present knowledge of "Gelatin Therapy in the Treatment of Aneurisms." Selected prescriptions for various kinds of diseases and symptoms occupy seven and one half pages. We would suggest that a search of the formulæ of several dispensaries might have resulted in a more valuable chapter. A posthumous paper by Packard, reporting a "Case of Pernicious Anæmia, with Extensive Pigmentary Changes in the Skin," fully maintains the high reputation for the accurate observation of its lamented author, and the reviewer but voices the general regret that no longer will this brilliant clinician contribute to the alleviation of human suffering and add to sound medical science. Henry, with a pathological report, and practical papers by Flick, Bishop, Bosanquet, and Kelly make the section devoted to Medicine of unusual interest. Of especial mention and commendation is "Scars and Marks of Clinical Interest," by Hall. Chase on the ever-varied subject of "Paranoia;" Spiller, on "Traumatic Brain Lesions in their Relation to Operations." Shewal and Schlaph, on various forms of "Hemiplegia" amply represent Neurology. Surgery is occupied by Fallon, Moynihan, Bodine, Eisendrath, and Leser, offering short papers on various subjects; "Narcosis" being especially considered. Van Harlingen contributes the one paper on "Dermatology," and adds another suggestion for the various phenomena assumed to be hysterical. Shoemaker has given the results of his study of the significance of "Binocular Diplopia." "Biographical Sketches of Eminent Living Physicians" deal with Wood and Keen. Why eminent? The average critic would ask more and denominate them illustrious, for through their labors both medicine and surgery have been amply illumined. Finally, Brown, in his review of the recent and important work on the "Blood in Health and Disease," places us all under obligation, not only from the results of his industry, but as well for the critical spirit in which he has gone over the labors of others. This volume is especially rich in well-selected and illustrating illustrations. In saying that this volume is excellent in excellent company, we only pass a deserved tribute to an energetic and discriminating editor.

R. W. W.

---

DEVELOPMENT AND EVOLUTION, INCLUDING PSYCHOPHYSICAL EVOLUTION, EVOLUTION BY ORTHOPLASY, AND THE THEORY OF GENETIC MODES. By JAMES MARK BALDWIN, Stewart Professor in Princeton University. London and New York: The Macmillan Company, 1902.

ALTHOUGH the topics discussed in Dr. Baldwin's book are strictly considered not medical in their scope, there are many men in the medical profession to whom such a work will prove of inestimable value. It will, of course, specially appeal to the alienist and neurologist, and to those engaged in working out the many biological problems with which research work in the laboratory is concerned. The lucid and practical manner in which Dr. Baldwin considers his intricate subject will especially commend his work to those who cannot strictly lay claim to be considered among the ranks of the students of evolution. As he says, in his preface, the book is chiefly intended to take up some of the biological problems which come in closest contact with psychological ones, and his

method has been to interpret the important facts in these problems with especial regard to their interrelation with one another. The result is a work of the utmost importance to students of psychology as well as to those engaged in the study of the physical phenomena of nature.

F. R. P.

CLINICAL TREATISES ON THE PATHOLOGY AND THERAPY OF DISORDERS OF METABOLISM AND NUTRITION. By PROF. DR. CARL VON NOORDEN. Authorized American edition. Translated under the Direction of BOARDMAN REED, M.D. New York: E. B. Treat & Co., 1903.

Two small volumes, the first to appear of a promised number of monographs bearing upon this subject, present in Part I. a Discussion on the Indications for Reduction Cures in Cases of Obesity; and, in Part II., the Treatment of Acute Nephritis and Chronic Contracted Kidney. It is quite unnecessary to call attention to the standing of the author, who is one of the greatest living authorities upon these subjects. These monographs, largely the result of Prof. von Noorden's personal experience in practically dealing with these conditions, together with numerous series of experiments, express his personal views.

In the first volume the question of the desirability or necessity of reduction treatment is discussed in a broad way. The author advises its omission in the old and the exercise of great care in its adoption in the young. In the chapter upon Obesity in otherwise healthy persons, the conclusion is reached that reduction, not urgently needed in mild cases, but desirable for external reasons, should be accomplished by the slow methods.

The association of obesity with diseases of the circulatory system, diseases of the kidney, chronic pulmonary disease, chronic articular rheumatism, gout, nervous disorders, diabetes, and pulmonary tuberculosis is next carefully studied. The dissertation is limited to the most salient and important features, while calling attention to those conditions that indicate the reduction of an obesity that does not of itself apparently warrant this therapy.

Throughout Prof. von Noorden is practical and reasons forcibly. He lays stress upon the necessity of relieving or saving the heart, which can frequently only be done by one of the systems of reduction cure. The advantages or disadvantages of particular methods under given circumstances are pointed out.

The second volume, longer than the first, describes the customary therapy in renal disease, and then proceeds to show the fallacies of some of the commonly accepted doctrines of treatment. In the chapter on the Principles of Saving the Kidneys in Renal Diseases the author emphasizes the importance of depending not upon albuminuria as an index of the severity of the disease, but upon the patient's general condition, making acute nephritis under certain circumstances an exception. His clinical observations and experiments establish the fact that much dependence must not be placed upon variations in the output of albumin unless they correspond to changes in the patient's general condition or important symptoms.

Metabolism is discussed in the third chapter. A careful analysis of which end products are excreted with difficulty by the kidneys, and